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also shortened to half the length of those borne by ordinary trees of this species. *Arenaria Grænlandica*, Spreng., grows on all the exposed rocky ledges, and *Clintonia borealis*, Raf., in a sphagnous swamp and also in the woods at the base of the hill. The shrubs mentioned above are also found on the summit.

A broad, shallow pond, a mile or so north-east of the Point, on the table-land, well repaid exploration. Here the small form of the white water-lily, (*Nymphaea odorata*, Ait., var. *minor*, Sims) grows plentifully. *Eriocaulon septangulare*, With., *Lobelia Dortmanna*, L., and *Isoetes echinospora*, Durieu, var. *Braunii*, Engl., were found in shallow water near the shore, and *Drosera rotundifolia*, L., with *D. intermedia*, Hayne, var. *Americana*, D. C., in fine condition in the *Sphagnum* along the margin.

N. L. BRITTON.

**Arthrocladia villosa**, Duby.—This beautiful species, which is nowhere very abundant, has been considered especially rare in America. A specimen found many years ago gave it a place in the Nereis Boreali Americana of Dr. Harvey. It was not reported again until a single specimen was found by Mr. Collins a few years since at Falmouth Heights, Mass. In 1881 I found another solitary specimen near the same place at Menanbant, a summer settlement in Falmouth. In 1882 I looked in vain for it all summer long, but a single plant was found that year by Mrs. Chambrè. But the latter part of July this season, after a severe south-west wind which lasted several days, this rare plant was washed up quite abundantly. I secured and mounted over eighty specimens, and might have collected many more. Some of these are about fifteen inches in length and several are complete, having the holdfast. It seems probable that it grows in the deep water in the narrow part of Vineyard Sound, and is torn up only when there is an unusual disturbance of the water.

Springfield, Mass.

GEORGE W. PERRY.

**Notes from N. Lower California.**—On a recent trip into the mountains of Lower California, my father, H. C. Orcutt, and myself found *Quercus Palmeri*, *pungens* and *Emoryi* abundant at an elevation of 4,000 to 6,000 feet, and as far south as San Rafael Valley, near where we found *Pholisma arenarium*, Nutt., on the roots of *Q. Palmeri*. From north of the boundary, and south over a hundred miles by road, we found *Adenostoma fasciculatum* and *sparsifolium* still abundant, and, with them, *Arctostaphylos pungens* and *Garrya flavescens*, var. *Palmeri*, Watson. The latter we found from 2 to 10 feet high. In general appearance of leaves and stalk (although the bark does not exfoliate, and is grayish) it closely resembles the manzanitas, and we found it to have a similar large root, which only differed from that of our *Arctostaphylos* in being black instead of reddish colored. Among the graceful piñons (*Pinus Parryana*), we found the "sotole" (*Nolina Palmeri*) abundant and presenting the appearance of coarse grass growing near water, but in reality growing in the